



DAUGHTERS OF UTAH PIONEERS

From their nesting places on the islands of the Great Salt Lake, seagulls came to devour hordes of destructive crickets menacing crops of pioneers. For this providential deliverance the seagull became Utah's state bird. (Painting by Jack Vigos)

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Grasshoppers Help Bring Famine

Grasshoppers destroyed many of the crops of the Utah Valley settlers in 1854, and in the following year crops were a near failure because of these pests. Early records state there were so many when they came to the fields that they darkened the "sky," thereby prohibiting the sun's daylight from reaching the ground. Even the sagebrush and greasewood were completely covered with grasshoppers. So extensive were they that individuals claimed they darkened the "skys" until all that could be seen overhead were grasshoppers.¹¹

The people, in the early season of 1855, lost all of their planted grain. They replanted and again as the young sprouting plants came through the ground they were devoured by the myriads of grasshoppers as they emerged upon the valley.

John C. Dowdle, reporting in his journal, claimed the valleys appeared as though scorched with fire. He stated that "the farms are nearly a desert." He described the situation by claiming that the "myriads of grasshoppers are compared to snow flakes in a snowstorm by filling the air as far as the eye can see."

In 1857 George A. Smith stated that Provo and adjoining settlements had lost "all of the crops."¹²

Flour and other edible foods became extremely scarce and expensive. In instances where it was not available in other Utah settlements, the price increased to such an extreme that it was prohibitive. Women and children were organized into gleaning groups and gathered the heads of grain from the ditch banks or on the ground wherever they could be found preparatory to hand threshing and making such grain into food.

*"The Story of Provo UT"
J. C. Moffitt p. 103*

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Some of the same years when the grasshoppers were eating the grains to the ground level, thereby producing famine, were the times that the streams entering Utah Valley were overflowing their banks because of the heavy winter storms. The combination of events made hunger the possession of all.

The year of 1855 was one of extreme anguish and discouragement for the people in Utah Valley. That year was followed by another and then another, making the total forlorn situation one of extreme hunger for not only many of the people but the livestock as well.

In this series of bitter cold and snow-filled winters, some of the livestock froze to death and others died of starvation. Grasshoppers had made areas that normally produced grass and edible shrubs a wasteland, and all crops were devoured by these pests.

A combination of crop loss because of grasshoppers and the very cold winters covering the natural food for livestock brought such a scarceness of food to the Utah Valley people that they were compelled to live on fish, roots, greens made from pigweeds, and water-cress where such could be found.

A sweet substance appeared on the leaves of the trees that was edible. They believed it was sent to them from a divine source. Twigs of the trees were cut and placed in warm water, and the sweet substance was scraped from the leaves to become a part of the food. It, in part, replaced the need for sugar.

The survival of the settlers in Provo and Utah County (those that did survive) during their years of greatest challenge gave evidence of their faith in a divine power, their will to live, and their determination to help establish their Kingdom of God.

GRASSHOPPERS

The summer of 1855 brought the most sinister foe the pioneer inhabitants had yet to encounter. In the fall of 1854, according to the record of George A. Hicks, there came a great cloud of grasshoppers and settled upon the land along the river. The settlers thought nothing of their coming, for it was too late in the fall for them to do any great amount of damage to the crops, everything having been harvested except some late pieces of corn. In the spring of 1855, however, the young hoppers hatched by the millions. John L. Butler, second bishop of Spanish Fork, gives this account in his autobiography:

"Now the saints lost all their crops that summer. Their grain came up splendidly and some of it was in the ear. One day the sun was darkened with a kind of mist before it. Every one thought it was going to storm, but on closer observation they could see that the air was thick with small objects or specks about the size of the point of a needle. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning. As the day advanced the objects became plainer and they could see insects flying in all directions. There were so many and flying so thick it was impossible to distinguish

what they were, whether gnats, flies or what. About the middle of the afternoon they began to fly lower and lower until they lit. They were grasshoppers, and there was not a blade of wheat, oats, barley or corn, or anything that was green that was not literally covered. I have been in a field of grain and counted as many as twenty-seven grasshoppers on one head and stock of wheat, and there was not a blade in the whole field that did not have, or was covered with the vermin. The people could mow a field of grain in a day so close to the ground that the field would look as if it had just been sown. On any piece where they went they destroyed it and there was no help nor any way to save it in the world. Sometimes the whole settlement would turn out — men, women and children, and try to drive them into creeks or rivers. The water would be thick with them, and then it would seem as if the water would be ten times as many come in their places. You could not stop for them. If you went into a field you could not walk without stepping upon twenty or thirty at every step. There was never anything even seen to equal it. The plagues of Egypt with the vermin being piled up in heaps were nothing to be compared with those grasshoppers. They were all through the Territory the same. The folks dug ditches for them to jump into, and had the ditches half full of water, and the grasshoppers would jump and jump and jump into the ditches until the ditches would be full, then they would crawl over on the others that were in the ditches. I have been trying to give a description of how many there were, but I fall short of the mark, for no one could begin to tell it, nor anyone begin to imagine how they poured down like rain. They ate every blade of grain and every spear of grass. The cattle almost starved to death. But one morning they all flew up and darkened the sky again and lit in the Great Salt Lake. There the strength of the salt killed them. Fresh water would not drown them. They could be in it twelve hours and if they came alongside a twig they could get out and in a hour be as lively as ever. When they were gone the wheat and grain sprang up and folks watered it and cut it for hay. Thus many of the cattle were saved from starvation. Folks had but little grain on hand, not nearly enough to last until the next harvest, so they hardly knew what to do. They began to ration out to themselves, first a pound of flour per day, then a half a pound, and so on to make it last. Wheat was up in price to four and five dollars per bushel."

In consequence of the ravages of the grasshoppers, the winter of 1855-56 furnishes some of the darkest pages in the history of Spanish Fork and Palmyra.

Thurs. 29.—Elders A. Milton Musser and Truman Leonard, after laboring in Calcutta and Chinsurah, India, about nine months, sailed from Calcutta for Bombay, where they arrived Feb. 9, 1854.

The so-called Spanish wall built in part around G. S. L. City this year was twelve feet high, six feet thick at the base, tapering to two feet six inches six feet from the ground, and preserving that thickness to the top. It was six miles in length.

1854.

This year the crops in Utah were partly destroyed by grasshoppers; the so-called Walker war was terminated and the Deseret alphabet was formulated. Hundreds of emigrating Saints from Europe died from cholera while sailing up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers and crossing the plains. A Stake of Zion was organized at St. Louis, Mo., and a mission opened up in New Zealand.

January.—The *Deseret News* was changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly paper.

Tues. 3.—The ship *Jesse Munn* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 300 Scandinavian and 33 German Saints, under the direction of Christian Larsen. It arrived at New Orleans Feb. 10th, and the emigrants continued up the rivers to Kansas City, Mo., which this year was selected as the outfitting place for the Saints crossing the plains.

Fri. 6.—Allred's Settlement (Spring City), Sanpete Co., which had been deserted by its inhabitants the previous summer, because of Indian troubles, was burned to the ground.

Thurs. 12.—The 37th quorum of Seventy was organized in G. S. L. City, with Cyrus H. Wheelock, John Lyon, Jesse W. Crosby, Jonathan Midgley, David J. Ross, George Halliday and Claudius V. Spencer as presidents.

Some time previous the 36th quorum had been organized, with Jesse W. Fox as one of the presidents.

Wed. 18.—Elders Samuel A. Woolley and Wm. Fotheringham arrived, as missionaries, at Agra, Hindostan.

Fri. 20.—The legislative assembly of Utah adjourned. Among the acts passed and approved were those providing for the organization of Summit, Green River and Carson Counties, and defining the boundaries of Davis County.

Sun. 22.—The ship *Benjamin Adams* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 378 Scandinavian and 6 British Saints, under the direction of Hans Peter Olsen. The company arrived at New Orleans, March 22nd, and at Kansas City in the beginning of April.

Mon. 23.—A branch of the Church was organized by Edward Stevenson, at Gibraltar, Spain, with 10 members.

Tues. 31.—Bishop Isaac Clark died at Ogden.

City for the purpose of taking steps towards memorializing Congress to construct a national railroad from the Missouri river, via the South Pass and G. S. L. City, to the Pacific.

February. Sat. 4.—The ship *Golconda* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 464 Saints, under the direction of Dorr P. Curtis; it arrived at New Orleans March 18th.

Sun. 5.—At a Seventies' quarterly conference held in G. S. L. City, the 38th and 39th quorums of Seventy were organized with Benjamin F. Cummings and Daniel McIntosh as senior presidents.

Tues. 7.—John C. Fremont, with a company of nine whites and twelve Delaware Indians, arrived at Parowan, Iron Co., in a state of starvation. One man had fallen dead from his horse near the settlement, and others were nearly dead. Animals and provisions were supplied by the Saints, and, after resting until the 20th, Fremont and company continued their journey to California.

Tues. 14.—Clarissa Smith, Patriarch John Smith's wife, died in G. S. L. City.

Wed. 22.—The ship *Windermere* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 484 Saints, under Daniel Garn's direction; it arrived at New Orleans April 23rd. Many died on board from the small pox.

—Elders A. Milton Musser and Truman Leonard sailed from Bombay, India, for Kurrachee, Scinde, which place they reached Feb. 26th. Kurrachee is about 900 miles northwest of Bombay.

March.—Elias Smith succeeded the late Willard Richards as postmaster of Great Salt Lake City.

—Ephraim, Sanpete Co., was first settled.

—The first number of the *Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star* and *Monthly Visitor*, an eight-page periodical (octavo size), was published at Madras, Hindostan; Elder Richard Ballantyne editor and publisher.

Sun. 5.—The ship *Old England* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 45 Saints, under the direction of John O. Angus. It arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi river April 24th.

Mon. 6.—Elders Samuel A. Woolley and Wm. Fotheringham returned to Calcutta from an unsuccessful mission to the interior, on which they visited Benares, Belaspore, Marat, Delhi, Kurnaul, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, etc.

Sat. 11.—Dr. Willard Richards, second Counselor to Pres. Brigham Young, and editor of the *Deseret News*, died in G. S. L. City, of dropsy.

Sun. 12.—The ship *John M. Wood* sailed from Liverpool, with 393 Saints, including 58 from Switzerland and Italy, under the direction of Robert L. Campbell. It arrived at New Orleans May 2nd.

Wed. 22.—The ship *Julia Ann* sailed from Sydney, Australia, with about seventy Saints, bound for Utah, under the direction of Wm. Hyde. The company landed at San Pedro, Cal., June 12th.

Fri. 24.—Geo. E. Ashburner, captain of the police, peremptorily ordered Elders A. Milton Musser and Truman Leonard out of the cantonment of Camp Kurrachee,

India, and admonished them not to return.

Wed. 29.—Under the administration of Elders John S. Fulmer and David B. Dille, Halsden Marsden, 18 years old, who was born deaf and dumb, was miraculously healed from his deafness, at Rochdale, England.

April.—A number of Elders were called on a mission to the Indians in southern Utah. This more directly resulted in opening up that part of Utah south of the Great Basin to settlement.

Tues. 4.—The ship *Germanicus* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 220 Saints, under the direction of Richard Cook. The company arrived at New Orleans June 12th.

Thurs. 6.—The 24th annual conference of the Church was commenced in G. S. L. City; it was continued till the 9th. On the 7th, Jedediah M. Grant was chosen second Counselor to Pres. Brigham Young, in place of Willard Richards deceased. Bro. Grant was set apart on the 9th. Geo. A. Smith was sustained as Church Historian. A number of missionaries were called to Great Britain, the United States, Canada and the Pacific Islands.

Sat. 8.—The ship *Marshfield* sailed from Liverpool, with 366 Saints, including about forty from the French mission, under the direction of Wm. Taylor. The company arrived at New Orleans May 29th.

Mon. 10.—The First Presidency issued its "Eleventh General Epistle" to the whole Church.

Sun. 23.—The Sugar House Ward, G. S. L. Co., Utah, was organized with Abraham O. Smoot as Bishop.

Mon. 24.—Twenty-nine Saints sailed from England on the ship *Clara Wheeler*, bound for Utah.

May. Thurs. 4.—Pres. Brigham Young left G. S. L. City, accompanied by many leading men, on a tour through the southern settlements, from which he returned on the 30th.

Fri. 5.—Apostle Parley P. Pratt left G. S. L. City on his second mission to California. He arrived at San Bernardino June 9th, and in San Francisco July 2nd.

Mon. 8.—A branch of the Church, consisting of 19 members, was organized in Piedmont, Italy, where considerable persecution had raged.

Tues. 23.—Patriarch John Smith died in G. S. L. City, and on June 28th John Smith, son of Hyrum Smith, was chosen Patriarch to the Church in place of the deceased.

Late in May, (after a "talk" with Pres. Brigham Young), the Indian chief Walker, surrounded by his braves, and Kanosh, chief of the Pauvan Indians, entered into a formal treaty of peace at Chicken Creek, Juab Co. This ended the Ute war, during which 19 white persons and many Indians had been killed, a number of the smaller settlements had been broken up, and their inhabitants moved to the larger towns.

June.—Apostle Franklin D. Richards succeeded Samuel W. Richards as president of the British mission. His letter of appointment authorized him "to preside over all the conferences and all the affairs of the Church in the British Islands and adjacent countries." This was the beginning of what has since been called the

European mission, which embraces all the missions in Europe, and at one time also the Church organizations in Africa, Australia, India, etc.

Fri. 2.—The first company of emigrants of the season, bound for California, passed through G. S. L. City, having left Council Bluffs April 12th.

Fri. 16.—The workmen began at the south east corner to lay the foundation of the Temple, in G. S. L. City.

July.—The grasshoppers made their appearance in the fields of some of the settlements in Utah and did much damage.

Sat. 8.—Apostle Erastus Snow, accompanied by other Elders, left G. S. L. City for the East, to take charge of the Church in St. Louis and the Western States.

Thurs. 13.—The Jordan river bridge, west of G. S. L. City, was crossed by teams and herds for the first time.

Thurs. 20.—Elder Gudmund Gudmundsen left Iceland, where he had labored upwards of three years preaching the gospel, and had baptized nine persons. He returned to Denmark.

Tues. 25.—Elder Richard Ballantyne sailed from Madras, India, bound for London, where he arrived Dec. 6, 1854.

August.—The native Saints in the Hawaiian mission commenced to gather to the island of Lanai, which had been selected as a gathering place for them, and the building of a city was commenced in the valley or basin known as Palawai.

Wed. 2.—Pres. Brigham Young advised the presidency of the British mission to ship the emigrating Saints from Europe to a more northern port than New Orleans, as the latter place was very unhealthy.

Tues. 8.—Wm. and Warren Weeks, sons of Bishop Allen Weeks, were killed by Goshute Indians, in Cedar Valley.

Sat. 12.—Peter Whitmer, sen., died in Richmond, Ray Co., Mo. He was born April 14, 1773.

Sun. 13.—Elders Geo. C. Riser and Jens C. Nielsen, who labored as missionaries in Hamburg, Germany, were arrested and imprisoned for preaching the gospel and baptizing a few persons.

Tues. 15.—The wall around the Temple Block, in G. S. L. City, was completed.

Tues. 22.—Elder Truman Leonard left Kurrachee, India, with a Masonic friend for Kotree, about one hundred miles inland.

Thurs. 24.—John F. Kinney, of Iowa, succeeded Lazarus H. Reed as chief justice of Utah.

Tues. 29.—Geo. Mills, one of the Utah Pioneers of 1847, died in G. S. L. City.

Thurs. 31.—Col. E. J. Steptoe, who had been appointed governor of Utah, arrived in G. S. L. City with about one hundred and seventy-five soldiers.

September. Tues. 5.—After 23 days' imprisonment, Elders Geo. C. Riser and Jens C. Nielsen, through the influence of Mr. Bromberg, the American consul, were liberated from prison, in Hamburg, on conditions that they should leave the country forthwith.

Fri. 29.—Capt. James Brown's company of immigrating Saints (with 42 wagons) arrived in G. S. L. City.

Sat. 30.—Capt. Darwin Richardson's

company of immigrating Saints (40 wagons) arrived in G. S. L. City.

October. *Sun. 1.*—Daniel Garn's company of immigrating Saints, including the Germans, arrived in G. S. L. City.

Mon. 2.—Elder Wm. W. Major, of G. S. L. City, died in London, England, where he labored as a missionary.

Thurs. 5.—Elder Hans Peter Olsen's company of immigrating Saints, including the Scandinavians, arrived in G. S. L. City. Many had died from cholera while crossing the plains.

Sun. 8.—A printing press and the necessary material for printing the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, but subsequently it was shipped to San Francisco, Cal., and the printing done there.

Tues. 24.—Wm. A. Empey's company of immigrating Saints (with 43 wagons) arrived in G. S. L. City.

Fri. 27.—Augustus Farnham, president of the Australasian Mission, and Wm. Cooke arrived at Auckland, as the first missionaries to New Zealand.

Sat. 28.—Robert L. Campbell's company of immigrating Saints, the last of the season, arrived in G. S. L. City.

November. *Sat. 4.*—Apostle Erastus Snow organized a Stake of Zion in St. Louis, Mo., with Milo Andrus as president and Charles Edwards and George Gardiner as counselors. A High Council was also organized, consisting of James H. Hart, Andrew Sproule, John Evans, Wm. Morrison, James S. Cantwell, Wm. Lowe, Samuel J. Lees, Edward Cook, James S. Brooks, William Gore, John Clegg and Charles Chard.

Sat. 11.—Professor Orson Pratt discovered "a new and easy method of solution of the cubic and biquadratic equations."

Wed. 22.—The first number of the *St. Louis Luminary* was published by Erastus Snow, in St. Louis, Mo.

Monday. 27.—The ship *Clara Wheeler* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 422 Saints, under the direction of Henry E. Phelps. The company arrived at New Orleans Jan. 11, 1855, and at St. Louis Jan. 22nd.

Tues. 28.—Apostle Charles C. Rich arrived in G. S. L. City from San Bernardino, and Geo. Q. Cannon and others from the Sandwich Islands.

December. *Mon. 11.*—The Utah legislature (4th annual session) convened in the Council House, in G. S. L. City, and organized by electing Heber C. Kimball president of the Council, and Jedediah M. Grant speaker of the House.

Sun. 24.—Patriarch William Draper died at Draperville, Salt Lake Co.

Mon. 25.—The Seventies' Council Hall, in G. S. L. City, was dedicated. It was 53x25 feet, and had cost \$3,500.

Sat. 30.—A petition praying for the re-appointment of Brigham Young to the governorship of Utah, and signed by Col. Steptoe and the leading officials and business men of G. S. L. City, was sent to Washington, D. C.

Sun. 31.—The European mission, consisted of 67 conferences, 788 branches and

32,627 members. Of these 29,441 were in Great Britain, 2,447 in Scandinavia, 299 in Switzerland and Italy, 326 in the French mission, 56 in the German mission, 40 on the island of Malta and 18 at Gibraltar.

1855.

This year walls were built around some of the settlements in Utah as a means of protection against the Indians. The County court house, the "Lion House" and other notable public and private buildings were erected in G. S. L. City. The mails arrived very irregularly from the States. In the spring of this year Morgan County, Utah, was settled by Jedediah M. Grant, Thomas Thurston and others. During the summer grasshoppers did serious damage to crops, destroying nearly everything green in many parts of Utah. The loss and suffering was aggravated by drought, the combined evils causing a great failure in crops. In trying to establish a settlement (now Moab) near the Elk Mountains (now La Salle Mountains), Utah, troubles arose with the Indians and several of the brethren were killed. A settlement of the Saints was established on Salmon river, Oregon (now in Idaho). The Book of Mormon was published in the Hawaiian language by Geo. Q. Cannon in San Francisco, Cal.

January. *Mon. 1.*—A grand party was given by the Utah legislature as a compliment to Judge John F. Kinney and other Federal officials in the Territory, and also Lt.-Col. Steptoe with the officers of his command.

Sat. 6.—The ship *Rockaway* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 24 Saints, under the direction of Samuel Glasgow. The company arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 28th, and at St. Louis about the 16th of March.

Sun. 7.—The ship *James Nesmith* sailed from Liverpool, with 440 Scandinavian and 1 British Saints, under the direction of Peter O. Hansen. It arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 23rd, and the company continued up the rivers to Ft. Leavenworth; afterwards to Mormon Grove.

Tues. 9.—Thirteen Saints, under the presidency of Thomas Jackson, sailed from Liverpool on the ship *Neva*, bound for Utah. The company arrived at New Orleans, Feb. 22nd.

Thurs. 11.—After making a number of futile attempts to reach the English speaking people of Camp Kurrachee, Elder A. Milton Musser entered into a contract with David Sair Mohammed to build a meeting house, 26x20 feet, on the main thoroughfare between Camp Kurrachee, and the landing near the cantonment. The house was soon built and dedicated, after which regular meetings were held in it till September, 1855.

Fri. 12.—Archibald Bowman was accidentally killed while quarrying rock for the Temple, at the quarry, near G. S. L. City.

Wed. 17.—The ship *Charles Buck* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 403 Saints, under the direction of Richard Ballantyne. The company arrived at New Orleans about March 14th, and at St. Louis March 27th.

Fri. 19.—The Utah legislature adjourned after the usual session of forty days.

Mon. 29.—Walker, chief of the Ute Indians, died at Meadow Creek, Millard Co. His brother Arrapeen succeeded him as chief.

February.—The 40th quorum of Seventy was organized at Farmington, Davis Co., Utah, with Ezra T. Clark, John S. Gleason, James Harrison, Hyrum Judd, Daniel Rawson, Lot Smith and Sanford Porter as presidents. Most of the members were ordained March 4, 1855.

Sat. 3.—Geo. C. Riser, Jacob F. Sechrist and a small company of Saints (16 souls) sailed from Liverpool, England, on the ship *Isaac Jeans*, bound for Utah. They landed in Philadelphia, March 5th.

Mon. 5.—Dr. Garland Hurt, of Kentucky, Indian Agent for Utah, arrived at G. S. L. City.

Tues. 6.—A grand festival, lasting two days, was commenced in G. S. L. City, in honor of the Mormon Battalion.

Sat. 17.—The first number of the *Mormon*, a weekly paper, published in the interest of the Church, was issued in the city of New York, by Apostle John Taylor.

Sun. 18.—John Smith was ordained to his calling as Patriarch to the whole Church.

Tues. 27.—The name of Sessions' Settlement, Davis Co., Utah, was changed to Bountiful.

The ship *Siddons* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 430 Saints, under the direction of John S. Fullmer. It arrived at Philadelphia April 20th, from which place the company went by rail to Pittsburgh, Pa., thence on steamboats down the Ohio river to St. Louis and up the Missouri river to Atchison, Kan.

March.—Mormon Grove, near Atchison, Kan., was selected as an outfitting place for the Saints crossing the plains this year. Eight companies, with 337 wagons, commenced the journey for G. S. L. Valley from that place in 1855.

Mon. 5.—Elders Nathaniel V. Jones and William Fotheringham sailed from Calcutta, India, homeward bound, via China and San Francisco, Cal., after laboring zealously, together with their co-laborers, to introduce the fulness of the gospel to the inhabitants of India. Elder Robert Skelton was left in charge of the mission.

Thurs. 15.—Elder Hugh Findlay, accompanied by a few emigrating Saints, sailed from Bombay, India, homeward bound, via China.

Tues. 27.—Lazarus H. Reed, late chief justice of Utah, and a friend to her people, died at his home at Bath, N. Y.

Sat. 31.—The ship *Juventa* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 573 Saints, under the direction of Wm. Glover. It arrived at Philadelphia May 5th. From

there the company went by rail to Pittsburgh, and further on steamboats down the Ohio river to St. Louis, Mo.

April.—The First Presidency issued the "Twelfth General Epistle" to the whole Church.

Sun. 1.—The *Millennial Star* and Church Emigration office in Liverpool, England, was removed from 15 Wilton Street to 36 (now 42) Islington, where it has been ever since.

Fri. 6.—The 25th annual conference of the Church was held in G. S. L. City; it was continued for three days; 154 Elders were called on foreign missions.

Tues. 17.—The ship *Chimborazo* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 431 Saints, including 70 from the Channel Islands, under the direction of Edward Stevenson. The company arrived at Philadelphia May 21st.

Sun. 22.—The ship *Samuel Carling* sailed from Liverpool with 581 Saints, under Israel Barlow's direction; it arrived at New York May 27th. The emigrants continued by rail to Pittsburgh, thence by steamboat on the rivers, via St. Louis, Mo., to Atchison, Kan.

Thurs. 26.—The ship *Wm. Stetson* sailed from Liverpool, with 293 Saints, under Aaron Smithurst's direction. It arrived at New York May 27th.

Fri. 27.—Seventy-two Saints from Adelaide (South Australia) and Victoria, sailed from Melbourne, on board the brig *Tarquenia*, bound for Utah, via San Pedro, Cal., under the direction of Burr Frost. Arriving at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, the vessel was condemned as unsafe and the emigrants landed. Shortly afterwards some of them engaged another passage to San Pedro, Cal.

May.—The first number of *Der Darsteller der Heiligen der letzten Tage*, a monthly 16-page octavo periodical, was published by Daniel Tyler at Geneva, Switzerland, in the German language, in the interest of the Church.

Sat. 5.—The *Endowment House*, in G. S. L. City, was dedicated.

Tues. 8.—Pres. Brigham Young and others left G. S. L. City on a trip to the southern settlements. He returned on the 27th.

Thurs. 10.—Charles C. Rich, Geo. Q. Cannon, Joseph Bull and Matthew F. Wilkie left G. S. L. City on a mission to California.

Fri. 11.—A treaty of peace was concluded with the Ute Indians.

Sun. 13.—Albert Gregory, who was returning west from a mission to the States, died at Atchison, Kan.

Wed. 16.—Apostle Orson Hyde and company left G. S. L. City for Carson Valley, where they arrived June 17th.

Sun. 20.—The camp of the missionaries, called to settle on the Salmon river, Oregon (now Idaho), was organized by Thomas S. Smith on the bank of Bear river, with Francillo Durfee as captain.

Mon. 21.—A company of about forty men, under the presidency of Alfred N. Billings, left Manti, Sanpete Co., for a valley near the Elk Mountains (La Salle Mountains), where they arrived June 15th and com-

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menced a settlement on the left bank of Grand river, where Moab now stands.

Tues. 29.—A small company of Saints emigrating to Utah sailed from Calcutta, India, per ship *Frank Johnson*.

June. Wed. 13.—Andrew L. Lamoreaux, returning missionary from Europe, died at St. Louis, Mo.

Fri. 15.—Fort Limhi (Idaho) was located by Thomas S. Smith and his company of settlers, on the Salmon river, and on the 18th they moved to the site.

Mon. 18.—Pres. Brigham Young and others left G. S. L. City on a visit to the northern settlements, from which they returned on the 25th.

Fri. 29.—Judge Leonidas Shaver died in G. S. L. City.

July. Sun. 1.—The manufacture of molasses from beets at the sugar factory, in the Sugar House Ward, G. S. L. Co., was commenced.

Mon. 2.—Jacob F. Seerist, captain of the second company of the season's emigration, and returning missionary, died on Ketchum's Creek, west of Ft. Kearney.

Wed. 18.—Elder John Perry died at Mormon Grove, Kansas, on his return from a mission to England.

Mon. 23.—The massive foundation of the Temple in G. S. L. City was finished.

Tues. 24.—Wm. Nixon was killed at Provo, Utah Co., by the bursting of a cannon.

Fri. 27.—David H. Burr, surveyor-general for Utah, arrived in G. S. L. City.

Sun. 29.—The ship *Cynosure* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 159 Saints, under the direction of George Seager. It arrived at New York Sept. 5th.

August. Thurs. 2.—Thomas Tanner, foreman of the Public Works' blacksmith shop in G. S. L. City, and a Utah Pioneer of 1847, died from the effects of a fall, which occurred on July 31st.

Mon. 6.—John M. Bernhisel was elected the third time as delegate to Congress from Utah.

Fri. 10.—Jane Amanda Stevens Lewis, wife of Philip B. Lewis, died near San Bernardino, Cal., on her return from a mission to the Hawaiian Islands.

Sat. 18.—Apostle Parley P. Pratt returned to G. S. L. City, after a fifteen months' mission to California, accompanied by a few immigrants.

September. Sat. 1.—Erastus Snow and Chas. H. Bassett arrived in G. S. L. City from their mission to the States.

Sun. 2.—The Ute and Shoshone Indians met in front of the *Deseret News* office, G. S. L. City, and entered into a treaty of peace.

—David Lewis, a survivor of the Haun's Mill massacre, died at Parowan, Iron Co.

Mon. 3.—Capt. John Hindley's company of immigrating Saints, the first of the season, arrived in G. S. L. City. It consisted of 46 wagons and about two hundred souls.

Fri. 7.—The second company of immigrating Saints of the season, consisting of 58 wagons, arrived in G. S. L. City, under the direction of Capt. Noah T. Guyman.

—The American bark *Julia Ann* sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, with a company of Saints, under the direction

of Elders James Graham and John S. Eldredge, bound for America.

Mon. 10.—On this and the following day a large company of missionaries left G. S. L. City for Europe and the States.

Tues. 11.—Seth M. Blair's train of 45 wagons arrived in G. S. L. City with a few Saints from Texas.

Wed. 12.—W. W. Drummond was appointed successor to the late Leonidas Shaver as associate justice of Utah.

Thurs. 13.—The Horticultural Society was organized in G. S. L. City, with Wilford Woodruff as president. Various other societies were organized in the forepart of the year, among which were the "Universal Scientific Society", the "Polysophical Society", the "Deseret Philharmonic Society" and the "Deseret Typographical Association."

Sat. 22.—Elder A. Milton Musser and Truman Leonard left Kurrachee, India, for Bombay.

Sun. 23.—James W. Hunt, Wm. Behunin and Edward Edwards, of the Elk Mountain mission, were killed by Indians, who also wounded Pres. Alfred N. Billings, besides burning hay and stealing cattle. The following day the colonists left their fort and started for Manti, where they arrived Sept. 30th.

Tues. 25.—The fourth company of immigrating Saints of the season, under Capt. Richard Ballantyne (45 wagons, 402 souls), arrived in G. S. L. City.

Fri. 28.—The fifth company of immigrating Saints of the season, under Capt. Moses Thurston (33 wagons), arrived in G. S. L. City.

October. Thurs. 4.—Elders John S. Eldredge and James Graham and 28 Saints emigrating to Utah from Australia, on board the ship *Julia Ann*, were wrecked on a coral reef near the Society Islands. Five persons were drowned and the rest barely escaped with their lives and landed on a barren and uninhabited island (Scilly Island), where they subsisted on turtle for six weeks, when they were rescued.

Sun. 14.—Carl G. Maeser, Edward Schoenfeld and two others were baptized by Apostle Franklin D. Richards, as the first fruits of the preaching of the gospel at Dresden, Germany.

Mon. 15.—Gov. Young ordered out part of the Utah militia, to protect the settlements in the eastern part of the Territory from the Indians.

—Elder Orson Spencer died in St. Louis, Mo.

Thurs. 18.—Elder Josiah W. Flemming was arrested at Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, on a false charge instigated by apostates. After spending the night in a miserable prison, he was acquitted and liberated the following day.

Sun. 21.—A branch of the Church, consisting of eight members, was organized at Dresden, Germany. Shortly afterwards the number increased to about twenty, including a few in Leipzig.

Wed. 24.—Capt. Milo Andrus' immigrant train, called the third P. E. Fund company of the season, arrived in G. S. L. City.

Mon. 29.—The sixth company of immigrating Saints of the season (39 wagons),

under Capt. C. A. Harper, arrived in G. S. L. City.

—The First Presidency of the Church, in the "Thirteenth General Epistle," proposed that the Saints, who emigrated by the P. E. Fund, should cross the plains with handcarts.

November. Fri. 2.—Part of the seventh or last company of immigrating Saints for the season (38 wagons, 62 souls) arrived in G. S. L. City; Isaac Allred, captain. Some wagons, which had to stop over at Green river, arrived on the 13th.

Tues. 13.—John M. King, formerly a member of the Mormon Battalion, died in G. S. L. City.

Sun. 25.—Elders Wm. Walker and Leonard I. Smith, accompanied by 15 Saints, sailed from Algoa Bay, Cape Colony, Africa, on the *Unity*, bound for Utah. They arrived in London, England, Jan. 29, 1856.

—Elder Truman Leonard sailed from Bombay, India, for England.

Tues. 27.—A grand festival, in honor of the returned missionaries, was given by the First Presidency in the Social Hall, G. S. L. City. About seventy missionaries attended.

Fri. 30.—The ship *Emerald Isle* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 349 Saints, under the direction of Philemon C. Merrill. It arrived at New York Dec. 29th.

—Elder Allen Findlay, a missionary from England, who had assisted the American Elders in Bombay and vicinity for some time, sailed from Bombay, on his return to England.

December.—The Utah legislature passed a bill, authorizing an election of delegates to attend a Territorial convention, the object of which was to draft a State constitution, and petition Congress a second time for the admission of Utah into the Union.

Sat. 1.—Apostle Amasa M. Lyman arrived in G. S. L. City from California, and Wm. Fotheringham and Hugh Findlay from India.

Mon. 3.—Elder A. Milton Musser sailed from Bombay for Calcutta, India, where he arrived Jan. 22, 1856.

Mon. 10.—The Utah legislature (fifth annual session) met at Fillmore, Millard Co., the new capital of the Territory, and organized by electing Heber C. Kimball president of the Council, and Jedediah M. Grant speaker of the House.

Wed. 12.—The ship *John J. Boyd* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 508 Saints (437 Scandinavians, 41 British and 41 Italians), under the direction of Knud Peterson. It arrived at New York, Feb. 15, 1856. A part of the company remained in Iowa and Illinois for some time, while a portion continued to Utah the same season via St. Louis and Florence.

Mon. 31.—An able address on plural marriage, written by Apostle Parley P. Pratt, was read before the Utah legislature at Fillmore, Utah.

1856.

In the forepart of this year there was great scarcity of provisions in Utah. Many domestic animals died from starva-

tion. Beaver County, Utah, was settled by pioneers from Parowan. A general reformation took place throughout the Church, most of the Saints renewing their covenants by baptism. This reformation extended to the several missionary fields in different parts of the world. Many of the Saints from Europe suffered severely in crossing the plains and mountains with handcarts. The practice of paying tithing was generally introduced among the Saints in Europe.

January. Sat. 5.—Box Elder, Cache, Greasewood, Humboldt, St. Mary's, Malad and Cedar Counties, Utah, were created by legislative acts, approved by Gov. Brigham Young.

Sat. 12.—An act, passed by the Utah legislature, creating Shambip County, Utah, was approved.

Fri. 18.—The Utah legislature adjourned.

Sat. 26.—At a mass meeting held in G. S. L. City, steps were taken for organizing the B. Y. Express Carrying Company, to carry a daily express from the Missouri river to California. In subsequent meetings shares were taken to stock a thousand miles of the road.

February.—Beaver County, recently created by legislative act, was settled by Simeon F. Howd and thirteen others from Parowan, who located Beaver City. The townsite was laid out April 17, 1856.

—The Indians stole many cattle and horses in Utah and Cedar Valleys. On Feb. 21st they killed two herdsmen west of Utah Lake, and on the 22nd a posse of ten men with legal writs called at an Indian camp in Cedar Valley to arrest the murderers. A fight ensued, in which one Indian and a squaw were killed and Geo. Carson, one of the posse, mortally wounded. He died on the 23rd. On that day (the 23rd) Gov. Brigham Young, by proclamation, ordered out part of the Utah militia to fight the Indians. This difficulty with the natives is known in history as the "Tintie War."

Wed. 6.—Elder Robert C. Petty, of Herriman, Utah, died on Grand river, Ind. Ter., where he labored as a missionary.

Fri. 8.—The Saints who were settling on Beaver creek, Beaver Co., Utah, were organized into a branch of the Church by Apostle Geo. A. Smith, with Simeon F. Howd as president.

Tues. 12.—The Seventies, now numbering 40 quorums, commenced a jubilee in G. S. L. City, which lasted five days. Their hall, which had undergone a thorough improvement, was again dedicated.

Mon. 18.—The ship *Caravan* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 454 Saints, under the direction of Daniel Tyler. The company arrived at New York March 27th.

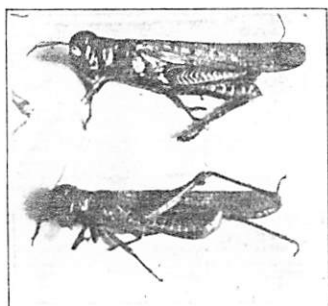
Sat. 23.—The first number of the *Western Standard*, a weekly paper published in the interest of the Church, was issued at San Francisco, Cal.; Geo. Q. Cannon, editor.

Tues. 26.—John Catlin and another man were killed, and Geo. Winn was mortally wounded, by Indians, near Kimball's

7. A Year of Calamities.

1856.

Grasshoppers and Crop Failures. Eighteen hundred and fifty-six was a year of calamities for Utah.



GRASSHOPPERS, OR LOCUSTS.

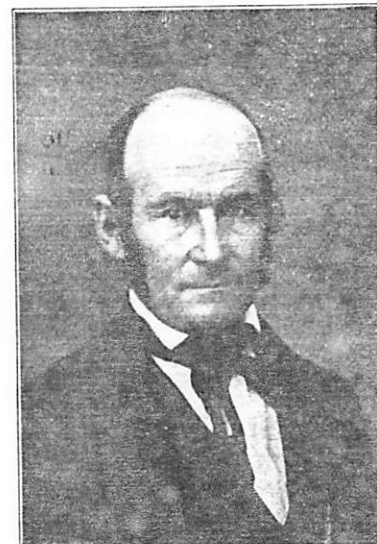
The crops of two seasons had failed, and another famine threatened the people. The crop failure of 1854 was owing to a visitation of grasshoppers, which were almost if not quite as destructive as the crickets. Unlike those voracious pests they had wings and could fly beyond the reach of

their pursuers. The following year the locusts returned, and during the summer, in many parts of the land, they devoured every green thing visible.

Drouth, Frost and Famine. Added to that plague there was a serious drouth, which well nigh completed the work of devastation. Then came the winter—one of the severest ever known in Utah, burying the grazing lands under heavy snows and causing the death of thousands of animals. Many of them were

beef cattle that would have supplied the market next season. The loss in horses and sheep was also heavy.

During the early months of the new year the people suffered much privation. Many, as before, were driven to the necessity of digging and eating roots—the sego, the artichoke, and other wild growths—to eke out an existence until harvest time.



HEBER C. KIMBALL.

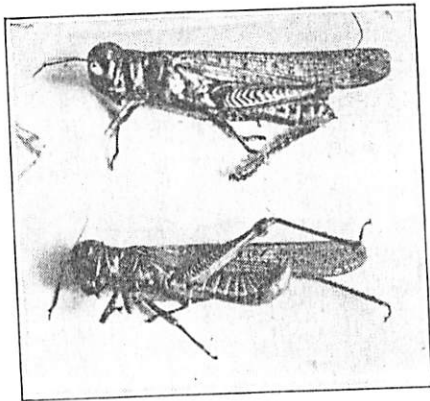
Ministering to the Needy. All were not alike destitute. Some, foreseeing the straitness, had provided against it. Their bins and barns were full, while others were empty. Those who had, gave to those who had not, and the full larders and store-houses were drawn upon to supply the needy and prevent suffering. Among the most provident and the most benevolent were Heber C. Kimball, at Salt Lake City, and John Neff, on Mill Creek.

These men and others stood like so many Josephs in Egypt to the hungry multitude. They took no advantage of their neighbors. Where they did not give outright, as was often the case, they sold at moderate

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the wooden articles for the town, such as tubs, churns, and various household necessities. The old mill had been running night and day reducing the wheat to flour, which was pounded into the barrels, ready for the exodus. These barrels, with their precious contents, were stored in various centers, all ready for quick loading in case a move was ordered. All the tithing wheat was ground and stored under the stage in the east end of the Big School House. Wagons were mended and every preparation made for a general exodus.

The year 1862 marked a new era in the history of our growing city. During the winter it snowed and rained almost incessantly, until the snow was piled up very deep in the mountains, and even in the valley as late as the first of May. All the ravines were filled with snow, and when the spring sun began to melt the drifts, the lower lands were submerged, especially farms on the creek banks. The lake rose eight feet, reaching as far as Dry Creek. About the middle of June, the flood reached its climax and began to recede, but it was not until July 4th that the creek could be forded with safety. After the flood, water was plentiful and the inhabitants began to reach out and increase their land holdings.

5. hoppers

appearance and deposited their eggs in patches in the spring season toward several directions. The construction seemed impossible for them. All the people dug a ditch ten miles long. This ditch was at the bottom, and three feet

deep. It was Sunday, but the army of "iron-clads" who had no regard for the Sabbath, kept traveling grimly on, and by Monday it would have been too late to stop them. Every able-bodied man and boy with pick, spade, and grubbing hoe turned out. The mothers and daughters went along with baskets full of picnic for the noonday repast. Indeed they made of it a holiday and the good work was accomplished, and it proved effectual. The invading army moved into the pit; loose dirt was thrown upon them, and the people saved their grain.

In 1872 and '73 the people began entering their lands at the land office in Salt Lake City: by pre-emption and homestead entry. The Springville townsite was entered at the land office for a city, and most

Grasshoppers

Midway 1st grasshoppers
27 July 1867

HB2M P 547

from Wyoming Aug. 2nd, arrived at G. S. L. City.

Sun. 7.—Part of Capt. Arza E. Hinkley's relief train, which was sent back 450 miles to meet the last companies, returned to G. S. L. City, with 87 passengers from Capt. Abner Lowry's train.

Mon. 8.—Capt. Andrew H. Scott's ox train, which had started from Wyoming, Aug. 8th, with 49 wagons and about three hundred immigrants, arrived at G. S. L. City. About thirty of the immigrants died on the journey.

Wed. 10.—The surviving members of Zion's Camp had a reunion at the Social Hall, G. S. L. City.

Mon. 15.—Capt. Horton D. Haight's train of 65 wagons, bringing the wire for the Deseret Telegraph Line, arrived at G. S. L. City.

Mon. 22.—Captain Abner Lowry's train of immigrating Saints, the last company of the season, arrived at G. S. L. City. It had started from Wyoming Aug. 13th. A great number of immigrants died of cholera on the journey.

—Dr. J. King Robinson was killed in G. S. L. City.

Tues. 23.—John P. Lee's ranch, on South creek, about eight miles from Beaver, was attacked by Piute Indians, who fired the house and wounded Joseph Lillywhite.

November. Fri. 30.—Elder Abel Evans, missionary from Utah, died at Merthyr Tydfil, Wales.

December. Sat. 1.—The Deseret Telegraph Line was opened between Salt Lake City and Ogden. On the 8th it was opened to Logan and on the 28th to Manti.

Sun. 9.—The 16th session of the Utah legislature convened at G. S. L. City and organized by electing Geo. A. Smith president of the Council, and John Taylor speaker of the House.

Thurs. 20.—In a letter, addressed to the "Leaders of the Mormon Church", a number of Gentile merchants in G. S. L. City, proposed to leave the Territory if Brigham Young would buy them out. A characteristic reply from Pres. Young the following day was the result, and their proposition was declined.

Thurs. 27.—"Dutch Charley", a burglar, was shot and killed in G. S. L. City, while in the act of stealing.

1867.

The Indian difficulties in the South, known as the **Black Hawk** war, became more serious; companies of militia were sent from the North to protect the settlers; but nearly all the settlements on the upper Sevier and those in Kane County were deserted by their inhabitants, who moved to the older and stronger towns for safety. Grasshoppers destroyed the crops in different parts of the Territory. No Church teams were sent this year to the Missouri river for the poor, in consequence of

which the immigration was comparatively small.

January.—The Utah legislature petitioned Congress to repeal the anti-bigamy law of 1862, and the general assembly of Deseret prayed for admission into the Union as a State.

—The Indians made a raid on Pine Valley, Washington Co., and captured a band of horses. Capt. Andrus, with a company of cavalry, followed them, recovered most of the horses and killed seven Indians.

Mon. 7.—John Lowry, sen., one of the first settlers of Sanpete Valley, died at Manti.

Tues. 15.—The Deseret Telegraph Line was opened to St. George.

Wed. 23.—Amasa M. Lyman, in a communication addressed to the Latter-day Saints in all the world, acknowledged his doctrine, annulling the atonement of Jesus Christ, to be false.

February. Sun. 24.—The Saints who had settled west of the river Jordan, west of G. S. L. City, were organized into a Ward called Brighton, with Andrew W. Cooley as Bishop.

Mon. 25.—Patriarch Mark Anthony Coombs died at Beaver, Utah.

Tues. 26.—James W. Huntsman died at Shoal Creek, Washington Co., Utah.

March. Thurs. 21.—The Deseret Telegraph Co., incorporated Jan. 18, 1867, was organized, with Brigham Young as president.

—The Indians made a raid on the stock of Richfield and Glenwood, Sevier Co., killing Jens Peter Petersen and wife (Charlotte Amalie) and Miss Smith, all of Richfield.

Fri. 29.—Geo. Davis was accidentally killed near G. S. L. City.

April. Sat. 6.—The 37th annual conference of the Church was commenced in G. S. L. City. It was continued till the 8th.

Sat. 20.—Richfield, Sevier Co., was deserted by its inhabitants because of Indian trouble. About the same time the other settlements in Sevier and those in Piute County were abandoned for the same cause, as well as the settlements of Berryville, Winsor, Upper and Lower Kanab, Shunesberg, Springdale and Northup, and many ranches in Kane County; also the settlements of Panguitch and Fort Sandford, in Iron County.

Mon. 22.—Pres. Brigham Young and company left G. S. L. City, on a tour to "Dixie," from which they returned May 15h, after traveling seven hundred miles.

June. Sat. 1.—Lois Lund was killed and Jasper Robertson wounded, near Fountain Green, Sanpete Co., by Indians, who also drove off 40 horses.

—Twenty Saints sailed from London, England, on the ship *Hudson*, bound for Utah. The vessel arrived at New York July 19th.

Sun. 2.—Major John W. Vance, of Alpine, Utah Co., and Heber Houtz, of G. S. L. City, were waylaid and killed by Indians on Twelve Mile creek, Sanpete Co., Utah.

Mon. 3.—Geo. W. Rogers was accident-

ally killed in G. S. L. City, by the falling of a bank of earth.

Fri. 14.—The Indians made a raid on Beaver, Utah, and captured a large herd of stock.

Fri. 21.—The steamship *Manhattan* sailed from Liverpool, England, with 480 Saints, under the direction of Archibald N. Hill. It arrived in New York July 4th, and the emigrants continued the journey to North Platte, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, 391 miles west of Omaha. From that place the journey across the plains was commenced, Aug. 8th, with ox teams, under the direction of Capt. Leonard G. Rice, and the company arrived in G. S. L. City Oct. 5th.

July.—Apostle Franklin D. Richards succeeded Brigham Young, jun., as president of the European mission.

Sat. 6.—The Saints in Pine Valley, Washington Co., Utah, were organized into a separate Ward, with Wm. Snow as Bishop.

Fri. 19.—The grasshoppers appeared in vast numbers and did great damage to the crops in Utah during the following few weeks.

Sun. 21.—The Indians made a descent upon the stock on Little creek, near Parowan, Iron Co., but were driven back by a company of cavalry.

Wed. 24.—Brigham Willard Kimball, a son of Heber C. Kimball, died on Pole creek, while returning from a mission to England.

August. Sat. 3.—Robert Todd, sen., of Tooele, was found dead on the Jordan bottoms, G. S. L. Co.

Sun. 4.—Anson V. Call died on Laramie plains, while returning home from a mission to England.

Tues. 13.—The Indians made a raid on Springtown, Sanpete Co., killing James Meeks and Andrew Johansen. They also wounded another man and captured a band of horses.

Tues. 20.—The Harmony branch, Washington Co., Utah, was organized into a Ward by Apostle Erastus Snow, with Wilson D. Pace as Bishop.

Sat. 24.—The Provo meeting house (81 feet long and 47 feet wide, with a tower 80 feet high) was dedicated.

September. Thurs. 5.—John Hay, of Capt. Wm. L. Binder's company of militia, was killed by Indians, near Fayette, Sanpete Co.

Wed. 18.—The Indians made another raid on Beaver, and drove off two hundred head of horses and cattle.

October. Sun. 6.—The first conference held in the large Tabernacle, in G. S. L. City, was commenced. It continued until the 9th. This structure, which had just been completed, was 250 feet long and 150 feet wide, with its immense roof, arched without a pillar. Height of interior, 68 feet from floor to ceiling. During the conference 163 missionaries were called to strengthen the settlements in southern Utah, and the Saints were called upon to assist liberally the following year towards emigrating all the poor Saints from Great Britain. On the 8th Joseph F. Smith was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Council of

the Twelve Apostles, occasioned by the apostasy of Amasa M. Lyman.

Tues. 22.—Vilate Murray Kimball, wife of Pres. Heber C. Kimball, died in G. S. L. City.

November. Wed. 13.—The Union Pacific Railway was completed to Cheyenne. **Thurs. 21.**—The first number of the *Deseret Evening News* was issued in G. S. L. City; Geo. Q. Cannon, editor.

December. Sat. 1.—Benjamin Stringham was appointed to preside over the Saints at Bennington (now Leeds) and Harrisburg, Washington Co., Utah, as acting Bishop.

Tues. 17.—Bishop Caleb G. Edwards died at Ephraim, Sanpete Co.

Tues. 24.—Millersburgh and other small towns in southern Utah, on the Rio Virgen, were almost completely destroyed by a flood.

Wed. 25.—John James and wife, of Willard, Box Elder Co., were accidentally drowned in Sand creek.

1868.

During this year the grasshoppers did much damage to the crops in Utah, and many of the farmers, as well as others, sought employment on the **Union Pacific** Railroad, which was now being built through the Territory. Names changed to Salt Lake City and County. Church teams were sent east for the last time to bring in the immigration.

January. Tues. 7.—Geo. R. Galloway froze to death near Kamas, Summit Co., Utah.

Mon. 13.—The 17th annual session of the Utah legislature convened in G. S. L. City and organized by appointing Geo. A. Smith president of the Council, and John Taylor speaker of the House.

Fri. 17.—The first number of the *Utah Magazine* was published in G. S. L. City, Elias L. T. Harrison editor.

Wed. 22.—The first number of *Our Dixie Times*, a weekly paper, edited and published by Joseph E. Johnson, at St. George, Utah, was issued. In the following May it changed name to the *Rio Virgen Times*.

Wed. 29.—A legislative act was approved, changing the names of **Great Salt Lake City** and **Great Salt Lake County** to **Salt Lake City** and **Salt Lake County**. On the same day an act, changing the name of **Richland County** to **Rich County** (Utah), was approved.

February. Thurs. 13.—A legislative act incorporating Morgan City, Morgan Co., Utah, was approved.

Mon. 17.—Hiram B. Clawson and Wm. C. Staines, who had been appointed Church emigration agents this season, left Salt Lake City for the East, with \$27,000 to be used for gathering the poor. This year about seventy thousand dollars was raised for the emigration of the poor Saints, mainly from Great Britain, an extra effort being made on the part of the Saints in Utah for that purpose.

March. Sun. 29.—The 74th quorum of

Mormon Crickets Invade Juab—Again

by MYRNA TRAUNTVEIN
Herald Correspondent

NEPHI — Mormon crickets are moving through Juab County again this year. Last year the crickets reenacted the old pioneer story of the seagulls vs. the crickets in several areas of the county.

The seagulls, who had made a nesting area near the Nephi City sewer lagoons, gobbled up the hungry crickets and then regurgitated the empty shells of the digested crickets into the sewer lagoons to the west of the city.

At that time, according to county extension agent Blaine Jones, the Utah Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service baited the crickets with a medium toxicity poison which was deadly to the crickets but had no effect on the gulls.

The wet mild winter and wet spring have once again figured in the large population of crickets in the area.

However, Tom Crowe, state officer in charge for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (APHIS), says that the most heavily infested area in the state is found just north of Vernal.

There are four locations there on BLM and Forest Service Land that are severely affected.

Crowe explained that since his office attempts only to control the cricket population and not destroy it, officials must see significant numbers of crickets in an area before they step in with aerial spraying programs.

This year, he said, the agency did spray west of Mona about one and a half months ago. The federal agency

used low-flying airplanes to spray the affected area with seven-four oil.

Last year between 2,000 to 3,000 acres of land in the county were sprayed with a poison bait. Most of that acreage was public rangeland. The agency ran out of bait last year, but this year Crowe says that there is an ample supply to do the job that needs to be done.

Reports last year were that the long black creatures were so thick on some of the county roadways that they were often crushed under the wheels of passing vehicles. In fact, the creatures were about four to five inches apart on Waldon Reed's range in Dog Valley, west of Nephi.

"I don't think they are as bad this year," said Reed. "They are scattered over quite an area (about 500 acres) but I don't think they are quite as thick."

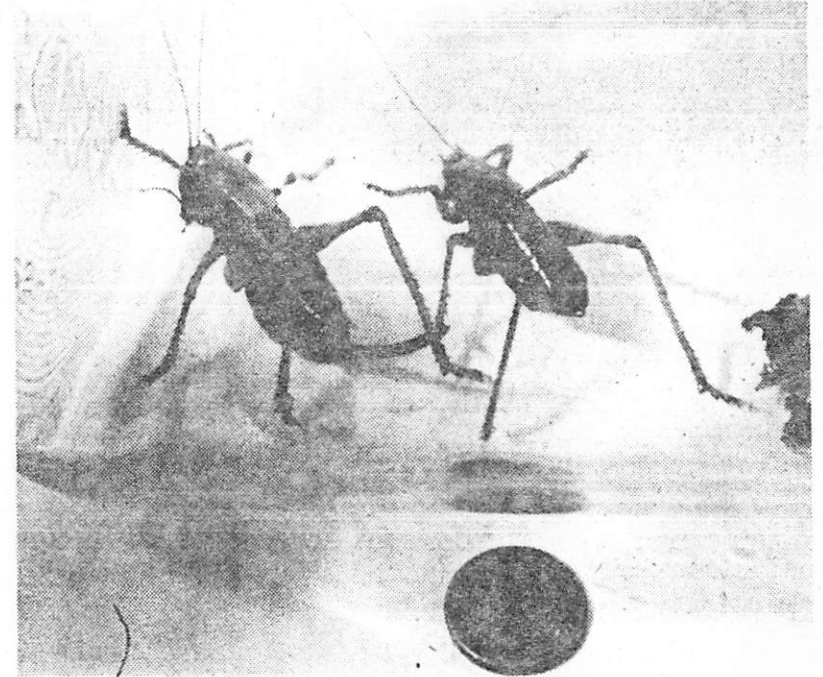
At least they weren't bad enough for him to take on the huge bill that spraying demands. Last year, he said, the agency wanted \$3,600 for spraying his infested range.

Crowe said that he had had no requests from local farmers to spray for crickets in the Juab area on a cost plus basis this year.

The Extension Office said that it has had three sightings reported in the county. One of the sites was between Nephi and Mona, another was to the south of Levan, and the last was in the foothills west of Nephi.

Some sightings have also been made near Goshen, Eureka, Delta, and in Furner Valley between Nephi and Delta.

Crowe said that he hadn't worked as closely with the extension agent in Juab County this year as he had last year.



Penny shows relative size of Mormon crickets.

Provo Herald 7-19-81

"We're dealing with all federal land in Juab this year," he said.

Crowe agreed and stated that it is not uncommon for the creatures to move two or three miles in one day when they are traveling.

During this stage, Jones said, they do little damage to vegetation as they do not stop in any one area long enough to defoliate the greenery.

At other times the large insects stop

and eat. This is the stage that is to be feared, he explained. The crickets at this stage of development can completely destroy the edible portion of the plant life in the area. At this stage they will eat anything green.

This year, once again, despite federal agencies, many farmers are thankful for the gulls. After all, they are cheaper than airplanes.

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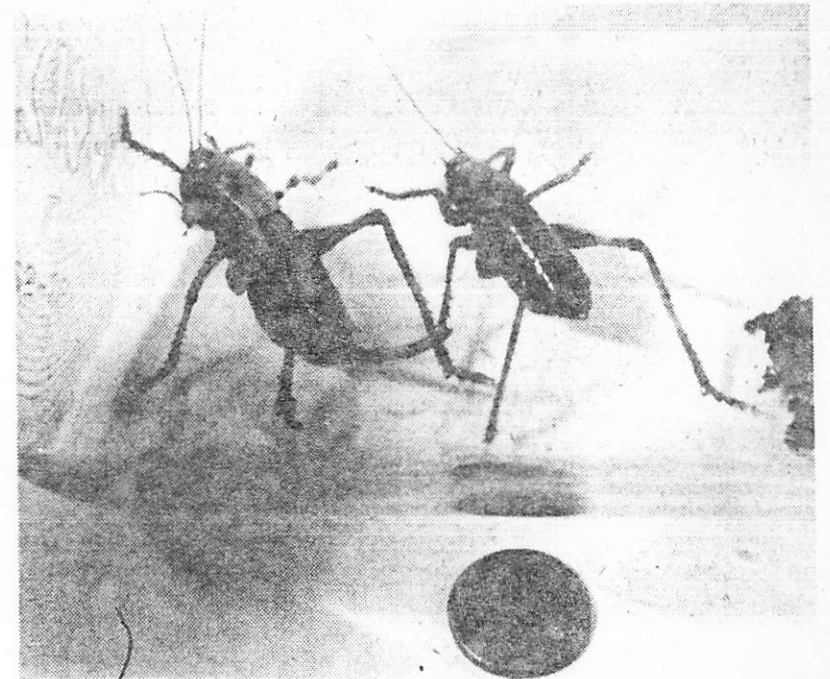
At least they weren't bad enough for him to take on the huge bill that spraying demands. Last year, he said, the agency wanted \$3,600 for spraying his infested range.

Crowe said that he had had no requests from local farmers to spray for crickets in the Juab area on a cost plus basis this year.

The Extension Office said that it has had three sightings reported in the county. One of the sites was between Nephi and Mona, another was to the south of Levan, and the last was in the foothills west of Nephi.

Some sightings have also been made near Goshen, Eureka, Delta, and in Furner Valley between Nephi and Delta.

Crowe said that he hadn't worked as closely with the extension agent in Juab County this year as he had last year.



Penny shows relative size of Mormon crickets.

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"We're dealing with all federal land in Juab this year," he said.

Crowe agreed and stated that it is not uncommon for the creatures to move two or three miles in one day when they are traveling.

During this stage, Jones said, they do little damage to vegetation as they do not stop in any one area long enough to defoliate the greenery.

At other times the large insects stop

and eat. This is the stage that is to be feared, he explained. The crickets at this stage of development can completely destroy the edible portion of the plant life in the area. At this stage they will eat anything green.

This year, once again, despite federal agencies, many farmers are thankful for the gulls. After all, they are cheaper than airplanes.